THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

B. Bakewell & Co.

INFORM their friends, that in addition to their usual assortment of *FLINT GLASS* Ware, they now offer for Sale at the customary prices, the following articles of *GREEN GLASS*, viz:—

BOTTLES—gallon, half gallon, quart and pint,
JARS— do. do. do. do.
PITCHERS—half gallon, quart and pint
FLASKS—pint and half pt
SQUARE LIQUOR BOTTLES—half gallon and quart
PATENT MEDICINE BOTLES, &c. &c.

N. B. *Cash* will be given for clean Ashes and Pot-ash.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 181.

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Paten Shot,

Just received and for sale, by

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 181 tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner of Third to the corner of Front and Wood Street nearly opposite to Mr. Cromwell's Warehouse, where he continues to keep on hand a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries & Queensware,

all which he intends selling the most reduced prices for cash or approved country produce.

SAMUEL MITH.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1811.

N. B. A regular supply of Barr Iron and Castings—Superfine Flour the Barrel—also, a quantity of Hazletos Wheelrons.

CASH FOR WHEAT.

FOUR SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE per bushel, in cash, will be given for good WHEAT at the Steam Mill.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh, June 29, 1811.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lea,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

To the Public.

A Report having for some time prevailed that the undersigned was determined to remove from Maysville; he takes this method of informing his friends that no such thought has existed with him, nor would he be so ungrateful to a generous public, as to announce such a determination at an early date.

Sensible of past favors to those merchants and manufacturers who have committed their business to him as a commission merchant—takes the liberty of assuring them that no exertions shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

Has lately erected two extensive

Ware-Houses,

which are now in ample order for the reception of such merchandize and country produce as may be forwarded to his care; and pledges himself to do business on as low terms as any regular house in the place.

His TAVERN is also in complete order, for the reception and accommodation of those gentlemen travellers who may please to favor him with a call, and hopes from his long experience and strict attention to busines to merit a part of the public patronage.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Maysville, Jan. 24, 1811.

N. B. Has a large quantity of four penny rolled IRON, NAILROD and CASTINGS for sale. 6m

Dancing Academy.

W. BULLET, of Baltimore, informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he will open a *Dancing Academy*. He hopes to receive encouragement from the gentlemen and ladies of Pittsburgh, and those who will repose confidence in him may rest assured that every attention in his power will be paid to the improvement of his pupils. Those who are inclined to patronize him will please apply to *Mr.* LEWIS PETERS, in Market Street, corner of the Diamond.

August 1, 1811.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership subsisting between George Miltenberger and Elizabeth Banton, trading under the firm of George Miltenberger and Co. will cease by mutual consent on the 15th of the present month, all persons indebted to the said firm, will call on George Miltenberger and settle their accounts, and those having claims will call on him for payment.

GEO. MILTENBERGER.
ELIZABETH BANTON.

August 2, 1811.

The subscriber having taken out letters of administration on the estate of David Cowan, late of St. Clair township, Allegheny county, deceased, requests all persons who have any demands on said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to pay the subscriber, who will attend for the purpose at the house of Samuel Cowan, in St. Clair township.

ANDREW SPEER, Administrator.

July 26, 1811.

Stray Horse.

STRAYED from the plantation of the subscriber, living on the bank of the Monongahela river, opposite Mr. Eichbaum's Wire Factory, on Friday the 5th of July, a handsome black HORSE, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, about 8 years old, has some saddle marks. A reasonable reward, and all expences will be paid on the delivery of the said Horse to the subscriber.

GEORGE KINZOR.

July 29 1811.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 239 acres, situate on Street's run, within two hundred perches of the Monongahela river, and within six miles of Pittsburgh, on which there is an orchard, grist mill, saw mill, with other improvements, and an unimproved mill seat. Its vicinity to Pittsburgh and the river, independent of every other consideration, renders it advantageous to the purchaser. For terms apply at my Office in Pittsburgh.

JOHN M'DONALD, Jr.

July 22, 1811.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 12th day of August next, the following property, to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, bounded and described as follows; by lands of John Dunbar on the north, by lands of —— Powell on the east, by lands of John M'Cullogh on the south, and by lands of George Wallace, Esq containing one hundred and fifty acres, be the same more or less, on which is erected a grist and saw mill, a dwelling house, and stone barn and still house; about 35 acres cleared, the property of John Frichman, at the suit of Benjamin Applegate, assignee of John Perry.

A tract or piece of ground containing 46 acres, situate in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of S. Richmond, James Hamilton, John Stewart, and James Loughery, on which is erected one and an half story log house, a barn and stable, and about 12 acres cleared, the property of James Lysle, at the suit of William Woods.

Two hundred acres of land, be the same more or less, situate in Pine township, Allegheny county, on Pine creek, adjoining lands of John M'Cord, John Anderson, John Crawford, George Wallace, Taff Ross and William Roseburgh, on which is erected a cabin, a shingled barn, and about twenty acres cleared, the property of Samuel Beaty, at the suit of John O'Hern, and to be sold by me,

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*

July 22, 1811.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,

Situate in Wood-street, between Second and Third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,

A small BRICK HOUSE

in Second street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

NOTICE.

A LIBERAL price will be given at the Manufactory of the Subscriber, for KITCHEN FAT, in exchange for Hard or Soft Soap.

NICHOLAS O'CALLAGHAN,
corner of Ferry and Third Streets.

Pittsburgh, May 1, 1811.

MR. PICKERING'S ADDRE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES

No. XVIII.

Fellow-Citizens,

IN a former address I made a remark of this kind; that Great Britain, pressed by a war unexampled in the annals of the world—all Europe being leagued against her, Spain and Portugal excepted, which she was defending with her blood and treasure—was extremely unwilling to have the United States added to the number of her enemies. And that partly from a consideration of her interests, and partly from the just contempt her government must have felt for the men who so ruinously and disgracefully administered ours (although it is impossible the British government should feel for them more contempt than the French emperor has expressed and dashed in their faces)—she shut her eyes against, or did not think it expedient to resent their glaring partialities towards her formidable enemy, & amid multiplied professions of amicable dispositions, their marked ill-will and injurious acts towards herself.—Those provocations on one side and forbearance on the other, have served only to encourage their aggravated repetition; until at length our government have ventured to commit a direct act of war. I know that our administration will say that the action between their frigate and the British sloop of war took place in the dark, when commodore Rodgers could not know what ship he fought; their newspapers has already made their apology; or rather their justification. "We understand (says the National Intelligencer) that the conduct of commodore Rodgers, in repelling and chastising the attack so causelessly and rashly made on the United States' frigate President, by the British sloop of war Little Belt," has the approbation of the President, of the United States. And therefore it was that I went into so minute an examination of the commodore's official report of this affair; and I trust it has appeared that the action with the Little Belt was not accidental and by mistake; but the consequence of special orders intended to produce, not indeed precisely the action with the Little Belt, but an action with a British ship of war; to be brought on, however, in such manner as might enable them to justify it to the great majority of the people, whom for a series of years they had found ready implicitly to believe their assertions. If commodore Rodgers had met with the British frigate Guerrier, instead of the Little Belt, then he was to demand the impressed American, and if not delivered up, to attack the Guerrier, and if successful as expected, (the frigate President being of force greatly superior to the Guerrier) then the Administration story would have been that after waiting near four years to receive satisfaction for the attack on the frigate Chesapeake, without obtaining it (although prevented solely by their own misconduct)—they had now taken satisfaction for themselves. But the action of the Little Belt will serve their purpose just as well. Connecting the long chase with the circumstances of the action, the proceedings on the part of the American frigate admits of no justification. It is impossible it should pass over without a demand, on the part of great Britain, of an explanation and satisfaction: and as satisfaction will be refused, war will ensue.

"But what madness (it may be said) to provoke a war with Great Britain, when we have no fleet—no army—no money in the treasury—but a remnant of revenue from commerce, and that to be annihilated as soon as war takes place—without taxes, or the courage to impose them—and without credit to borrow, as any government must be which is destitute of funds to pay regularly the interest and ensure the payment of the principal!"

These, to be sure, would present, to ordinary statesmen, strong and insurmountable objections to war, but none to our wise and economical rulers.—Ours will be the most simple and easily conducted war that was ever waged, since nations began to quarrel.—This will be its fashion. The want of revenue will make it necessary to lay up our vessels of war, to rot in the warm fresh water of the Eastern Branch of the Potomack at Washington.*—The small band of troops called the army, will necessarily become still smaller. If the states possessed of sea ports wish to defend them, their respective legislatures must provide for the expence. If for want of an adequate defence they should be burnt—why so much the better.—Mr. Jefferson, the enlightened oracle of democracy, when objecting (as he formerly did object) to the establishment of manufactures in the United States, and considering them as the means of producing the condensed population which forms great cities, sagely remarked—that 'the mobs [meaning the mass of the population of great cities] add just so much to the support of pure government, as sores do to the human body.' Great cities are of course great sores; and for great and inveterate sores, cautery or burning is an effectual operation. The want of revenue will also prevent the further payment of the public debt, or even the interest of it. But necessity has no law. The government will profess extreme regret; and satisfy the people (except the public creditors) by ascribing their inability to pay, to the unjust war waged against us by Great Britain, 'whose power [as Mr. Jefferson says] on the ocean is so ascendant as to render commerce our only material source of revenue impracticable. Many zealous partizans of the Administration will not think any apology to be needful. They will not hesitate to say openly, that the public debt is due chiefly to Englishmen—and let them lose it, or wait until a peace shall enable the country to fulfil its obligations.‡ To the inhabitants of the sea-ports who have subsisted by trade, and to sea-faring men, they will say—We have immense territories open for your reception—fine lands which wait only for hands to cultivate them. To such of them as do not incline to emigrate into the wilderness and become farmers but remain attached to commerce, navigation and the fisheries—they will say—Trade is out of the question—but the British merchant vessels monopolizing the commerce of the world, over the ocean: Fit out privateers; we will give you commissions. Make your fortunes if you can—and by your prizes supply the habitual wants of the people. By privateering too, you will show your patriotism; for the duties on your prize goods will furnish the quantity of revenue which will be indispensibly necessary for the public service—to wit—to maintain the public officers, and pay the members of Congress their wages.

Thus it appears, that for the contemplated passive war, no funds will be necessary, not even our ordinary peace revenues.

If a war with Great Britain should take place, privateering will be the only mode of annoying on the part of the U. States; and fortunes are already enjoyed, in anticipation, to arise from the captures of British vessels & merchandize. But this will prove a vain expectation. During a greater part of our revolutionary war, when G. Britain had to contend with the fleets of France then powerful, and finally those of Holland and Spain, privateering was carried on successful: but for the last year or two, more fortunes were lost than gained. Experience had taught the British a more effectual mode of securing their commerce. Our privateers and their prizes fell into the hands of the vigilant and more powerful British cruizers and privateering proved a losing game. At the present time, whatever remains of the Spanish navy is on the side of Great Britain. Fleets of France and Holland have been destroyed and the remnants are shut up in their harbours—while the armed ships of Britain far out-number those of the whole world beside. With such ample means at her command, Great Britain can sweep the ocean. And if she had desired the destruction of our commerce, as carried on by our own vessels, which her enemies among us (who are the real enemies too of our country) pretend—she, long ere this time, might have destroyed it.

I have just remarked, that in the projected war with G. Britain privateering will be the only mode of annoyance on the part of the U. States —— But shall we not take possession of the British dominions on our northern and eastern borders? This has often been threatened: it is a part of the bullying system in regard to G. Britain but it has never been seriously contemplated; and such members of Congress I have heard mention it only m themselves ridiculous by the face assumed for the occasion. It repeatedly intimated in the earlier p of the session which commenced in autumn of 1807, after the attack on Chesapeake, when Mr. Jefferson ha made a great bustle about preparations for a war with G. Britain. This bustle was kept up in Congress which teemed hostile propositions towards that power; especially when the special mission of Mr. Rose was known and his arrival expected, to make that satisfaction for the attack on the Chesapeake which the conduct of Mr. Jefferson had prevented being given in London. It was weakly imagined that this noise of war would make an impression on the mind of Mr. Rose.

Gen. Smith, in the Senate, said "if the British minister arrives and sees the clangor of preparations for war, his language possibly, and very probably will be very different from what it will be if he finds us reclining on the hopes of a continuance of peace. Within a week I expect a resolution will be brought into one house or the other to raise thirty thousand men. I wish the new minister who is coming may see that we are prepared for war."—Such a resolution, or a bill in form, was accordingly laid on our table, and there,

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* Four or five years ago some men who had been in our navy in 1798—99 being at Washington went to see the Navy Yard. Some members of Congress were present. The gentlemen made some observations unfavourable to it. A democratic member, from Massachusetts too made answer—that he preferred that place to all others because our vessels of war would no where else rot so soon! Another democratic member of congress, but from a southern state, within two years past, thus expressed himself to me: "If all our frigates and armed vessels were collected together, and in flames, and by spitting could put out the fire, I would not spit." I doubt not this member will recollect his declaration. I do not mention it as any reproach to him; because I entertain for him the most sincere esteem as an honest and amiable man. But such was really his way of thinking—how erroneously my fellow citizens in the commercial and navigating states will judge.

‡ Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison when they became presidents of the U. States, severally made professions of their political creeds, one article of which was, the exact fulfilment of the national engagements to pay the public creditors. But the men who originally opposed, and afterwards execrated the establishment of the system devised under the administration of Washington for the honest payments of the public debts, cannot have any love for it; and will therefore not grieve overmuch for the public inability to discharge those debts. What real regard to the public faith can be felt by the men who could deliberately do an act by which some innocent foreigners have in effect, been defrauded of four hundred thousand dollars? Every body knows that Mr. Jefferson in the cabinet, and Mr. Madison and his other partisans in congress, vehemently opposed the establishment of the bank of the U. States, under the pretence that it would be a violation of the Constitution. In the cabinet, Mr. Jefferson's sophistry was swept away by one motion of the masterly hand of Hamilton. The legal bugbears which the former had conjured up and grouped together to alarm the pure mind of Washington who was not a lawyer, were dispersed by the light of truth omitted by Hamilton, like a morning fog before the rising sun. This defeat was never forgotten by Mr. Jefferson and his partisans; and the first opportunity was seized to destroy this institution. And this was at the time when the term of the charter expired. But the U. States originally possessed of stock in the bank to the amount of two millions of dollars, remaining when Mr. Jefferson became president of the U. States the proprietors of 2220 shares at 400 dollars each, prime cost amounting to 888,000 dollars, and yielding an interest of more than 8 per cent a year. Notwithstanding which in less than a year and a half (viz. June 30, 1802) when the revenues of the U. States were rapidly increasing, and amply sufficient for the support of government and the regular payment of the public debts, Mr. Jefferson caused those shares of bank stock to be sold. The institution devised by Hamilton so wisely framed and so faithfully managed, gained universal confidence and its stock rose in price, so that a share which cost the U. States but 400 dollars would sell for 580 dollars, or 45 per cent above par. Then it was that Mr. Jefferson ordered the shares above mentioned to be sold; and the sales brought into the treasury of the U. States the sum of 1.287,000 dollars. The purchasers were Englishmen who by the dissolution of the Bank of the U. States have thus lost 400,000 dollars—or to be perfectly exact, 399,600 dollars, the difference between the price they paid to Mr. Jefferson for the U. States and the price to which the shares were reduced by the dissolution of the bank, or the non renewal of its charter; an event which no men who regarded the public interest and the public faith, and still less foreigners, could have expected; but which the circumstances I have stated, leave no room to doubt was contemplated by Mr. Jefferson and company when they sold the U. States Shares in the bank to those Englishmen; and which therefore will be considered as a deliberate fraud.

ough the session. The con- f Canada, I have said, was seriously contemplated. The rn leaders probably imagined the threatened invasion of that ntry might influence the British ncils to yield to the demand of our government: and unquestionably they supposed their partisans in the northern states would be flattered by the project.—But the northern states may rest assured that it will be the last thing attempted by their southern friends, or rather masters. The men who now rule the U. States will never willingly take any steps which will add to the population and power of the northern States. And Canada being on their borders, would, if conquered, naturally unite with them and add to their weight in the decisions of great national questions.

But the folly of attempting the conquest of Canada would be equal to the difficulty of achieving it. From the British power in that quarter, we have nothing to apprehend: but if Canada were to fall into the hands of France we should have every thing to fear.—And if conquests were to be made by the United States, the country, either by or treachery, would be transferred to France. To maintain the possession against the attempts of Great-Britain to re-conquer it, would require an army and expenditures far surpassing our whole present military establishment. But it would be in still greater danger from France, who might slip out a force sufficient to wrest it from our hands—if under such administrations as have governed us for the last ten years any resistance should be made. The reason imperiously urged by the French government to that of Spain, in the year 1800 for the retrocession of Louisiana, was "that Louisiana was an ancient possession of France" so was Canada; and were it once in our hands, its restoration to France would be as imperiously demanded of the U. States, as was the province of Louisiana of Spain. And would such administrations as Mr. Jefferson's or Mr. Madison's which have so long been cringing at the feet of Bonaparte, resist the demand? Certainly not. But let France possess herself of Canada, and then additional demands would be made? The northern parts of New-York, the western parts of Pennsylvania, the state of Ohio, the territories of Indiana, Michigan and Illinois, the states of Kentucky and Tennessee, the Mississippi territory, and the whole of Louisiana westward of the Mississippi would also be in like manner demanded by all these vast regions France as military or settlements; she would claim and demand all them as "her ancient possessions;" and with as good right as she demanded and compelled the Spanish government to regrant Louisiana—But Canada remaining in the hands of Great-Britain, she will keep fast shut and bolted that northern door, by which the French would enter and repossess her ancient territories, and then, by the joint operation of intrigue, corruption and force, attempt the subjugation of the whole United States.—Instead therefore of our attempting the conquest of Canada, sound policy would require its being kept in the hands of Great-Britain.

But although our southern rulers will never by conquest or otherwise, voluntarily add to the strength of the northern section of the United States, they will not hesitate to increase that of the southern section, with or without right. Hence the measure as base as it was unjust, of taking possession of W. Florida——a country to which as I shall take occasion to show *we have no title*, and which we should not have attempted, had not the distressed and enfeebled condition of Spain oppressed and overthrown by the armies of Europe's tyrant, rendered her incapable of sending thither an adequate military force for its protection. With the like unrighteous views the conquest of East Florida will be undertaken, and by the very men, who for so many years have been raising a hue and cry against Great Britian for asking the surrender, and on refusal, for taking the Danish fleet to prevent its falling (as it would immediately have fallen) into the hands of her implacable and formidable enemy. The British at war for their existence took from the Danes some 20 vessels of war—and the rulers of the U. States while we were at peace with all the world, under a flimsy pretence of titles seize on a Spanish province, and even without that pretence, or any other which will bear the light, appear to be preparing to seize and by force of arms to take possession of another.—But the the taking of East Florida will coincide with and render more complete the grand object of the projected war with Great Britain, *the putting an end to all commerce and intercourse with the British dominions*, in consequence with the French emperor's system for destroying the only power which can effectually controul his march to universal empire. By taking possession of East Florida, whose waters unites with those of the United States, they which during former arbitrary restrictions imposed by Congress on our commerce, was so advantageously carried on by the citizens of Georgia.—British vessels entered the Spanish harbors adjacent to St. Mary's, and there received the cotton for which the Georgians so much wanted a market.

Another most important object and effect of the projected war will be, the cutting off all supplies of grain, rice, flour, beef, pork and fish from Spain and Portugal; for whose calamities inflicted by the French Emperor, our rulers manifested no sympathy; but on the contrary, they and their genuine adherents appeared to anticipate with pleasure the subjugations of those countries by the universal tyrant; and which has been hitherto prevented by the great and effectual assistance of Great Britain. Our sagacious patriots, with Messrs Jefferson and Madison at their head, have formerly believed that the U. States, by withholding their supplies of provisions could produce a famine in the British dominions in Europe and the West Indies; and I do not know that experience has yet cured them of this folly. Be this as it may, they undoubtedly suppose that Spain and Portugal, for several years the theatres of a most destructive war ravaged by the French armies and unavoidably much exhausted by their brave defenders, will be incapable of further resistance if supplies from the U. States be withheld. French cruizers have already captured and destroyed our vessels laden with provisions and destined for the ports of Cadiz & Lisbon; and those captures as well as other the most horrible outrages on our neutral rights find zealous advocates among the adherents of our administration.

Thus it appears that a war with G. Britain is calculated to produce all the effects which the French emperor could desire, in the full expectation that it will hasten her downfall and at the same time reduce the U. States to beggary, and leave them a defenceless prey to his insatiable ambition. Such subserviency to the views of France of which I have in the course of these addresses given ample proofs, is, as it respects Mr. Madison in particular, now confirmed by Robert Smith, late secretary of State, in his pamphlet just published in vindication of his resignation. And if a great majority of the people continue their blind confidence in their rulers, Mr. Madison and his partisans, with Mr. Jefferson at their head) such will be the fatal result of the measures they have planned & will pursue.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

July 1, 1811.

From the Providence (R. I.) American.

The following Journal of Mr. Smith is presented to the American public as a specimen of the favors they are to expect from Napoleon. The author is an American seaman, of firm honor, as may be discovered in the facts he relates. He was mate of the ship Nancy of Baltimore, pursuing a lawful voyage at the time of capture. He arrived here in the ship Union, with near 50 others, who had suffered the same French treatment with himself. The Union brought 90 of these unfortunate men from France. Many left her to seek that employment in England which their own country could not afford them—

JOURNAL.—On August 7, 1809, we were taken by the French privateer Grand Duke de Bargh. I, with 4 of the sailors was carried into Calais, the ship into Dunkirk.

Aug. 8—The 4 sailors and myself put into goal—nothing to subsist on but black bread and water. I wrote a letter to day to my captain—so ends these 24 hours.

Aug. 9—To day a gentleman by the name of Davies, came into the prison to see me, and informed me that he had gotten a letter from Dunkirk, mentioning that most of the sailor's clothes and mine, were stolen by the privateersman. Nothing to subsist on these 24 hours but black bread and water.

Aug. 10—This morning Mr. Davies came into the goal, and informed me that the 4 sailors and myself would have to be marched off to Bologne; and at 9, A. M. the gens d'armes came, put us all five in irons, and marched us off like so many criminals. The weather proved very warm and sultry. As the sailors and myself found ourselves almost exhausted with heat, hunger and thirst, the gens d'armes stopped at a small village called Marquise, where, having none of us a cent in our pockets, I was compelled to leave my watch for 3 crowns, to get something to eat and drink. At 5 P. M. we arrived at Bologne, and were immediately thrust into prison. I asked the woman of the goal to bring me a bottle of beer, which she refused, and said that salt water was good enough for us. I shewed her a half crown, she spit on it, and said we might make ourselves contented, for she would give us nothing. I then entreated her to give us a little water which she denied. Here we had nothing to lie on except a little straw, which was almost eaten the night, one of the sailors drank off a half bucket of water, through thirst —So end these most horrid 24 hours.

Aug. 11—At 8 A. M. a gen d'arme came and removed us from the prison where we were, to another. Here we remained until 4 P. M. before they allowed us any thing to eat; they then gave us a small black loaf of bread, telling us it was to last us for 24 hours. Here we were constantly locked up with no bed but a little straw.

Aug. 12—Still confined in this horrid prison—nothing but our usual diet, black bread, and not half enough of that. I thought it an impossibility to get a letter from my captain, and I felt myself forsaken by the whole world.

Aug. 13—At 8 A. M. two merchants entered the prison, and asked me if I were willing to enter for a privateer: which I refused, and told them I preferred death. I added that they were in the habit of taking American vessels, and I could not stand the idea of fighting against my country. We have still nothing for subsistance but black bread and water.

Aug. 14—Still confined in this horrid prison, with the usual diet. The poor sailors complained very much to day, and told me they were in a state of starvation. I observed to them that my situation was the same with theirs, but advised them to have fortitude.

Aug. 15—To day the commissary of the police came into the prison, and enquired for the mate of the Nancy of Baltimore. I was consequently carried to him. He spoke good English, & asked me if I would consent, that the sailors should join a privateer's crew. I told him I had nothing to do with the people—they were their own masters, but for myself, I would not join.

Aug. 16—To day the commisary came again into the prison, and sent for me. I had a long conversation with him, I asked him if we were considered as spies, criminals, or prisoners of war. adding that even criminals in the U. States received better treatment. He laughed at me, and told me that after all my foolish efforts, I should have to join a privateer.

Aug. 17—This morning they gave us our usual allowance, a small black loaf of bread for 24 hours. The four poor sailors and myself were locked up in a small dark cashaw (cachot) as they call it, with nothing to lie on but a little straw, swarming with vermin.

Aug. 18—To day I wrote again to captain Kearney, and asked him if he did not mean to intercede, and get us out of this most horrid prison. I heard that he was at liberty in Dunkirk, living on the fat of the land, and continually drunk.

Aug. 19—Still confined in this miserable place, with no prospect of getting out. All my letters to capt. Kearney were useless. Twelve days have now passed since I shifted my linen, as I had not one rag with me but the clothes in which I stood.

August 20—Usual diet. No meat, nor any thing besides the black loaf—So ends this most horrid day.

August 21—This morning the commissary came again, and repeated his solicitations to the sailors to enter on board a privateer—They refused and said they would starve a little longer—He went away very much displeased—No letter from captain Kearney.

August 22—This morning an American sailor came into the prison and gave one of the sailors two livres which he immediately expended for bread—This was a great refreshment to us.

August 23—This morning the jailor for the first time, permitted us to go and walk round the yard for half an hour, at the expiration of which he drove us into our filthy hole again—Hungry, hungry.

August 24—This morning two merchants came to know it we would join a privateer—The poor sailors, impelled by famine, consented.

Aug. 25—This morning to my surprise I saw four of the people belonging to my ship come into the prison—On my asking whence they came, they replied from Dunkirk. "Where was captain Kearney?" He had embarked in the Diligence from Dunkirk—He did not come to see me.

Aug. 26—This morning an officer took us all to the Bureau, and asked us if we would join a privateer—I told him the sailors might do as they tho't proper; but for myself I should refuse—The sailors all entered, thro' mere starvation. My situation had been here before the same with theirs, but on my refusal to go with them, I was immediately sent to the castle and put full 25 feet under ground, in what they stile the Black Hole. In this miserable cave I had no one to speak to, none from whom I could derive comfort or support.

Aug. 27—At 8 A. M. an officer came down into my vault, as I may with propriety term it, and asked me in English, if I did not think myself a fool, not to enter for a privateer—I told him no; that I never would prove false to my country. He then left me—— God knows, that at this time, I was in a state of absolute starvation.

Aug. 28—Still confined to this most dismal abode, on starving diet. I tho't my sufferings were severe enough in the other prison; but this is worse: there are two criminals confined with me.

Aug. 29—A woman came down with my day's allowance, and returned up the steps, locking the door after her: nothing to lie on in this place, but the hard bricks—I am very miserable.

Aug. 30—This morning one of the criminals died by my side, of the fever and ague. They kept him in this place till four, P. M.—Two old fellows with long beards then came and took him away.

Aug. 31—This morning an old woman brought my black bread. I spoke and make signs to her, endeavouring to make her understand that I wanted a sheet of paper for writing. She turned away, went up the steps and locked the door.

Sept. 1—An officer came again to know if I would go on board a privateer. I told him I would not. God knows I would at that time have given a ten dollar piece for as much bread as I could eat.

This is the 25th day since I shifted my linen. Miserable indeed.

Sept. 2—At 9 A. M. two poor unhappy men came down into my apartment. They are sentenced to be shot for desertion.

Sept. 3—Two of my sailors came this morning to the castle door, having for me a shirt, a pair of trowsers, and some victuals; but they were not allowed to see me, nor deliver the things; they were compelled to go off and leave me wretched and famishing.

Sept. 4—At 10 A. M. six or eight soldiers came down into this dreadful place to see, I suppose, whether we were dead or alive, they mustered us, and then left us.

Sept. 5—This morning all my companions were taken out and I left alone in this dark, tremendous hole; where I could scarcely see a glimmer of daylight at noon. Miserable with hunger.

Sept. 6—To-day is the thirteenth of my imprisonment, and I can safely swear, that, during the whole period, I have not had a mouthful of meat, nor one change of linen, nor have I the least expectation of obtaining any. The day ends, as usual with wretchedness. I find myself getting miserable weak and lousy.

[The journal of this unfortunate man proceeds with occurrences similar to those above until the 11th September. Hard fare, filthy habiliments and daily importunities to enter a privateer were still the fiend-like instrument used to wear down his spirit and conquer his virtue by despair.]

Sept. 11—This morning I was blessed with a view of day light. The gens d'armes took me up and repeated the question whether I would join a privateer. I told them as well as I could, no; and that I preferred death. On which out of spite they chained me to a soldier, and told me that weak and worn as I was I must march to Arras, 75 miles in the interior of the country. At night we stopped at a small village, I was clapped into prison and had my usual hard fare.

[This was his daily treatment till he arrived at Arras.]

Sept. 14—I was told that unless I consented to what was so often required of me, I should be obliged to go to Besancon, another depot, to which prisoners in my situation are carried daily, 300 at a time. I was examined by an English Interpreter who asked me what I was, tho' the gens d'armes had papers concerning me. I told him I was an unfortunate American, and repeated the circumstances of my capture and subsequent treatment. He told me Americans were used to such treatment in this country. This was all the consolation I got.

Sept. 15—I was taken out and asked if I would go on board a privateer. I refused. They told me I must prepare to march to Besancon, miles from Arras in the interior of country. Through the whole term my captivity I had never eaten to satisfaction of my hunger, never tasted meat, never changed an article of cloathing—I told them I was utterly unable to walk 3 miles—they said was not their fault, I must make myself able to walk 300.—So after many effort I was reduced, unwilling even God knows, to enlist for a privateer lying at Calais.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

FRIDAY, *August* 9, 1811

The 4th Regiment United States Infantry, under the command of Col. Boyd, sailed from this place on Friday last, for Newport, on the Ohio where, we are told, they will remain until advices are received from Gov. Hamilton, of the Indiana Territory, who will determine whether it will be necessary or not, for the regiment to proceed to Vincennes, in order to assist in check the hostile Indians in that quarter.

It is but justice to remark that during the stay of the regiment in the conduct both of the officers and soldiers was perfectly correct and orderly.

From the Louisiana Gazette, July

It has been a question, whether gun boats could ascend the Mobile ver to Fort Stoddert without coming immediately under the guns of Mobile fort. They can pass up the eastern branch of the Mobile river, which the best and nearest channel to Fort Stoddert, without coming within three miles of Mobile fort.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Mobile, dated the 30th of June.

"A letter from Gov. Claiborne addressed to Gov. Folch, the commandant of Mobile, was received this afternoon, It intimated that the commander of the gun boats was instructed to be as careful not to commit aggression as prompt to repel any insult that may be offered to him:' That the right of the United States to the free and uninterrupted use of the waters of Mobile was indubitable, and Mr. Gov. Claiborne, felt it to be his duty to maintain those rights.

Gov. Folch, and of course our commandant, have received positive orders from the Captain-General of Havanna, to permit the passage of no armed force or military stores by this place; this order was, I am well informed, some time since, communicated to Gov. Claiborne, of course he has come with his eyes open and undoubtedly with the authority of his government."

The bearer of the foregoing letter, passed our fleet of gun vessels on Monday afternoon at Dauphin island, in the Mobile bay, distance ten leagues from Mobile fort, and adds, that when he sailed the Spanish militia and negroes were employed in erecting water batteries.

The Natchez Gazette of July 11, says, "The day before yesterday a small detachment of U. States troops arrived from the state of Tennessee, and marched through the city for the encampment near Washington; from whence we understand, the whole or greater part of those at that station will proceed immediately to Mobile."

Court of Enquiry.—We learn from good authority, that the government, yielding at length to the repeated demands of Commodore Rodgers, have ordered a court of enquiry to investigate his conduct in the affair of the Little Belt. The court is to convene at New-York. *U. S. Gaz.*

From the National Intelligencer, July 27.

The following is understood to be the substance of the late regulations of France, in consequence of the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and also, as respects the commerce of the United States.

American vessels sequestered in the ports of France since the 2d of November last are released.

American vessels, coming from the United States and laden with the produce of the United States, will be admitted and received in all the ports of France, on payment of the legal duties. Their cargoes must be accompanied with certificates of origin delivered by the French consuls; and the vessels must in return take an equal value in French wines, silks and other manufactures in certain fixed proportions.

Tobacco is not prohibited; but the article being under a special direction must on its arrival be deposited; and if greater quantities arrive than the direction (regie) can purchase, the transit through France to Germany and other European countries will be permitted.

Sugar, coffee, cocoa, and other *colonial products* are admitted in vessels having permissions for that purpose.

A list of the American articles thus admissible, and said to be taken verbatim from our annual statement of exports in the year preceding the embargo, has been prepared for the use of the French custom houses.

BY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS great and weighty matters claiming the consideration of the Congress of the United States form an extraordinary occasion for convening them, I do by these presents, appoint *Monday* the fourth day of November next, for their meeting at the city of Washington; hereby requiring the Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble in Congress, in order to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom may be deemed meet for the welfare of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, the twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven: and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-sixth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President.
JAMES MONROE, *Sec. of State.*

From the National Intelligencer, July 25.

It will be observed, by our paper of this day, that Congress are convened to meet at an earlier day than that appointed by the constitution. It cannot be expected

that the considerations which produced this measure will be fully known until they shall be disclosed to the legislature. It is to be presumed that it grows out of our foreign relations. It seems to be understood that the communications of Mr. Foster do not correspond with the reasonable expectations which might have been formed. We do not understand that they have extended directly to any subject beyond the orders in council and the blockade of May, 1806. With respect to this blockade it is understood to be placed under a construction and on a footing to render it no longer an insuperable difficulty. As to the orders in council, it would seem that a repeal of them is made to depend, not only on further evidence than is yet afforded of any repeal whatever of the French decrees, but on a repeal of those decrees in a far greater extent than the United States have required, or can require as violating any of their neutral rights. And an idea is held out of a retaliation on the non-importation act, if continued in force without such repeal of the French decrees as is contended for by Great-Britain.

We feel not the least possible interest in any personal quarrel between the President and Mr. Robert Smith. We have no doubt they feel as if they had mutual cause for recrimination, and if they should exert themselves to the utmost in calling each other hard names, it is very probable neither of them would be as far from the truth as they have often been in the course of their joint labours in governing and ruining the country. We cannot, however, but say that the President risks his character considerably, by attempting to accuse Mr. Smith of treachery, instead of denying the charges which Mr. Smith has brought against him. The weakness of this course lies in this—that the misconduct of the President is in no degree lessened or extenuated by any improper behavior in Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith may have done very unjustifiably in betraying the President: but the President is not therefore acquitted from the charge of withholding Mr. Serrurier's official declaration respecting the sequestered property, from Congress, or from that of squandering the public money upon Mr. Erving. If, indeed, by impeaching the conduct of Mr. Smith, they could disprove his assertions respecting the misconduct of the President the friends of the latter might gain something by it. But so long as his charges remain unshaken, the President, in the opinion of all honest and virtuous men, will suffer just as much as if Mr. Smith was allowed by his adversaries to be immaculate.

This, however, is a genuine democratic trick. Whenever an attack presses hardly upon them, one of their most successful artifices is, either to draw off the dispute to some extraneous point, or to silence it by clamour or scurrility. Both modes have frequently answered the purpose, and one or both of them will do so again. The devoted partizans of Mr. Madison, those who already hold offices, or whose mouths water for them, will be satisfied with calling Mr. Smith treacherous, and "a wooden head," and never trouble themselves to enquire whether the charges he brings against the President are well founded or not; or if they consider them just, will they view them of any moment. Of what importance is it, that Mr. Madison is so devoted to France, either through affection or fear, or both, that he durst not lisp a syllable against the innumerable and indescribable wrongs we have long received from that nation; so long as he hates G. Britain, and gives the public money to his parasites and supporters, that is all they are anxious about. Power and place must be maintained in the hands of the Jeffersonians, at the hazard of that is valuable—at the hazard of the peace, the prosperity, the dignity, nay, the very constitution of the country. For men actuated by such sordid, such depraved principles as these, what can be expected better than we now experience. The go-government is exactly fitted to become the auxiliary of Bonaparte, and if the nation submits to such a state of things much longer, it will be ripe for subjugation and slavery.

Con. Mirror.

"PUBLIC SENTIMENT."

WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION.

A large meeting of the young Federalists of Boston, was held at the Exchange Coffee House, on Saturday evening, to discuss the present state of public affairs, and devise means for securing those rights and privileges which have ever been claimed by the inhabitants of this ancient metropolis, and which, as the successors of freemen, it is peculiarly their duty to maintain. After some animated speeches on the objects of the meeting, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That at a period when the dominance of party spirit has gone far to prostrate individual rights, and when the institutions and privileges for which our fathers fought and bled, are subverted to give permanent power to present rulers, it becomes the duty of the rising generation to resist oppression ere its fetters are forever rivetted.

Resolved, That the resolutions adopted at a very numerous meeting of the federal citizens of Boston, convened in Fanuiel Hall, on the 31st of March last, meet the entire approbation of the young federalists now assembled; that the opinions therein expressed, were warranted by the previous acts of our government, and that recent disclosures of the midnight and closed door proceedings of Congress and of dark executive secrets, although they may confirm the wavering, were unnecessary to convince us of the truths which in those resolutions are so forcibly declared.

Resolved, That we have witnessed with astonishment but not with dismay, the unprecedented conduct of the chief magistrate of *Republican* Massachusetts in denouncing that portion of our fathers and seniors which constituted "the assemblage" for convening in an orderly and peaceable manner, for the discussion of our national affairs, and the audible expression of opinions which such discussions produced; and that we feel indignant at the servile echo of that unmerited denunciation, which proceeded from each branch of the legislature.

Resolved, That we consider the Federal Union, an ark of safety to the interests of this extended and continually increasing nation. But that this union can be preserved only upon principles of mutual security, and that all attempts to weaken confidence between the inhabitants of the interior and those of the sea-board, between agriculturalists and merchants, or to proscribe one portion of the community for the purpose of elevating another, should receive the most decided reprobation.

Resolved, That we have viewed with the fullest approbation, the energetic opposition by the minority in the two branches of the legislature to the ready acquiescence in the proscribing sentiments of his excellency evinced by those two bodies.

Resolved, That men who could wilfully misconstrue the manly disapprobation of the measures of the general government expressed by the "assemblage" in Fanuiel Hall into rebellion against the constitution and laws, are totally unworthy of public confidence.

Therefore Resolved, That we will form ourselves into a permanent association, which shall make every fair and honourable exertion to restore to the councils of Massachusetts, a majority which will support her ancient usages and venerable institutions, and which in relation to our general government will maintain those principles which should ever govern a nation established under the auspices of WASHINGTON.

NATHAN HALE, *Chairman.*
JOSEPH R. LLOYD, *Secretary.*

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

Interesting Extract of a Letter.

Alexandria, *July* 8.

"A gentleman who has conversed with Mr Pinkney, informs me, that it is Mr. Pinkney's opinion that Mr. Foster will not be able to succeed in any other accommodation than that of the attack on the Chesapeak:—That as regards the order in Council the views of the two governments are so diametrically opposite no permanent arrangement can be made unless one of both sides recede from the ground heretofore taken. Mr. P. also observed, that when the information of the rising of congress, and the passage of the non-intercourse law was received in England the English ministry were unanimously of opinion that letters of marque and reprisal ought to be issued against the U. States, and communicated the opinion to the Prince Regent. The Prince opposed the measure, observing, that as Mr. Foster had been appointed and had received his instructions he conceived it to be his duty to wait the result of his mission, before he resorted to so great an alternative as war.—This may be relied upon.

Messrs. Munroe and Foster have had a long conference; but Mr. Barlow is to embark for France immediately.

"Smith's *Estrose* has excited much uneasiness in the palace; and is working great changes in *Maryland*."

SALEM, *July* 20.

The brig Logan, captain Hammatt, arrived here on Saturday evening from Lisbon, bringing a file of Portuguese papers to the 11th of June. They are the latest that have been received, and give, besides the official detail of events, already known here, the following recent operations:—"That the greatest part of the French army under marshal Soult, had retired from Llerena, maintaining the advanced posts of its cavalry at Usagre; that on the 25th of May a body of cavalry of the allies, under gen. Lumley, had a brilliant affair with the enemy's cavalry at Usagre, in which the French were defeated with great loss; that the siege of Badajos, was prosecuting with great vigour; and that breaches had been made in fort St. Christopher, and the eastern side of the castle; that Massena's army had suddenly defiled from Tormes, on the 3d of June, and were taking a direction towards the fords of the Tagus, in New-Castile.

The above particulars are from the dispatches of lord Wellington, dated on the 30th May and 6th June, at Gramicha.—The latter movement is evidently intended to afford some relief to Soult, whose only security is to get into the interior of the country, with the hope of being joined by Massena's army, or eventually of shutting himself up in Seville.

Several arrivals at New-York and Philadelphia, from the same place, furnish many particulars of the recent war events in Spain; but being generally the result of mere rumour and conjecture, they are in most instances contradicted by the official dispatches of the allied commanders. The rumour of a great battle subsequent to the 16th of May, and in which the French were said to be victorious, is among the most idle of these reports, since, it is well known, that the manouvering of the English have been constantly such as to prevent the possibility of a surprise; and in such numbers too, as to render a defeat at any time highly improbable; besides we have lord Wellington's despatches of June 6, which are twenty days later than the period of this rumoured battle, in which no mention whatever is made of such an event or any movement of the armies which could produce it. Suchet, which, the ridiculous report stated to have reinforced 'Massena, was at the same time before Taragona, 4 or 500 miles distant.

It is stated, as certain, that Massena, Junot and Loison had returned to France, and that the army, still called the army of Portugal, had been placed under the command of *Marmont*, in conjunction with Regnier.

PROVIDENCE, July 26.

On Wednesday arrived at this port brig George Washington, Snow 50 days from Gibraltar, and 40 from Algeziras. The day before she sailed, June 13, a Spanish convoy arrived from Tarragona,—and brought information that the siege of that city by the French, under general Suchet, had been raised. It was said that the French were preparing to leave Malaga. No late battle had been fought. The late success of the allied armies had inspired the patriots with a confidence hitherto unknown and the prevating opinion was that in the course of a few months there would not be a French soldier in the south and east parts of Spain, unless a prisoner.

NEW-YORK, July 29.

By a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Vermont we are informed that a very destructive freshet took place in Poultney river in that state, on Monday last, by which property estimated at the value of 100,000 dollars, had been swept away, by the rapid raise of the river, mills, bridges, dwelling-houses, barns, fences and cattle, with large fields of grain and grass, were so suddenly taken off, that in some instances the occupants had scarcely time to escape the destruction; our informant adds, that two or three lives were lost, an extensive woollen cloth manufactory was carried off, the value of which was supposed to be 15,000 dollars; in some instances, where flourishing fields of grain and grass promised an abundant reward for the labour of the husbandman, the crop and soil were washed away and replaced with sand and gravel. Poultney, Castleton and Middleton, are the only place from which we have heard.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 26.

Advices from St. Thomas, via Porto Rico, of the 12th inst. state, the receipt of intelligence from England, announcing the capture of Copenhagen by the British.

Extract of a letter from an American, dated St. Sebastian, May 25, 1811.

"King Joseph passed this place the 9th inst. for Paris. He was accompanied by part of his court, and escorted by 3000 troops from Madrid to the frontiers of France. The object of this journey is unknown. In speaking to the authorities of this place, he said he was going to consult with his brother for the happiness of Spain! The time of his return is uncertain; and some conjecture it will never take place. I had an opportunity of seeing his face, as he passed in his carriage, but not sufficiently to describe it particularly. His features are large, especially his forehead, and honest legible marked on them all! It is said he *very much resembles the Emperor*.

"Marshal Mortier passed also a few day ago for France, with a great number of the officers of his division. He has been three years in Spain. The principal part of his corps has been destroyed, & the remainder incorporated with other regiments. He is going to his family, according to some reports. Others say he is called on a prospect of a war with Russia. Reports to this effect have ben in circulation these two years, should it take place all active military operations will cease in Spain on the part of the French who will merely keep themselves on the defensive, and endeavour to preserve what they are now in possession of. Figueria, a very strong and well fortified place, of great importance by its situation in the South; containing large quantities of military stores and merchandize, it being a deposit for what was entering into the country by that route, was surprized and taken by the Spanish in April.—There is suspicion of trechery on the part of the General.

Confirmation of the capture of the French Frigate Enterprenante——Mr. Ray King, passenger and owner of the brig Romp, arrived this morning in 13 days from Richmond, informs that on Tuesday last the 23d inst off cape Henlopen, he was boarded by the first lieut. of the British sloop of war Atalanta who told him that they had captured a French frigate of 34 guns, armed en flute, but badly manned, and sent her for Halifax, The engagement lasted only 15 minutes when the Frenchman hauled down his colours. The Atalanta had 2 men killed and 5 wounded. She was bound into Hampton Roads.

☞ Those who have bespoke Lots in the Town laid out by N. Bedford, on the south side of the Monongahela river, are desired to come forward and enter their names, as a Book for that purpose is now opened; otherwise they will be sold to the first bidder.

Whereas in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, an attachment hath been granted by the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace in and for the county of Allegheny, against a certain John Hill, of the township of Versailles, in the county aforesaid, yeoman, whereon certain goods, chattels and effects of the said John Hill have been attached, and are now in the custody of Fauntley Muse and William Sill, of the same township, until they shall be disposed of according to law. This is therefore to give notice to the creditors of the said John Hill to appear on Saturday the 24th of August, inst. at the house of James Herron, in M'Kee'sport, then and there to discover and make proof of their demands, agreeably to the directions of the said act. August 5th, 1811.

JAMES EVANS.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

FRANKLIN HEAD BOOKSTORE,

PITTSBURGH.

Have on hand the following Books,

The Family Expositor; or A paraphrase and version of the New-Testament; with critical notes, and a particular improvement of each section—in six volumes. The first, containing the former part of the history of our Lord Jesus Christ, as recorded by the four evangelists, disposed in the order of an harmony, by P. Doddridge, *D. D.* To which is prefixed the life of the author. By Andrew Kippis, *D. D. F. R. S.* and *S. A.*

The Use of Sacred History; especially as illustrating and confirming the great doctrines of revelation. To which are prefixed Two Dissertations: the first on the authenticity of the history contained in the Pentateuch, and in the book of Joshua; the second proving that the books ascribed to Moses, were actually written by him, and that he wrote them by divine inspiration. Two volumes in one. By John Jamieson, *D. D. F. A. S. S.* minister of the Gospel, Edinburgh.

Dissertations on the Prophecies, which have been remarkably fulfilled, and at this time are fulfilling in the world. By Thomas Newton, *D. D.* late lord bishop of Bristol.

Horae Solitarie, or essays upon some remarkable names and titles of Jesus Christ, occurring in the Old Testament, and declarative of his essential divinity and gracious offices in the redemption of man. To which is annexed an essay chiefly historical, upon the doctrine of the Trinity. 2 vols.

Sermons to Young Women; by James Fordyce.

Village Sermons, or Sixty Five plain and short discourses on the principal doctrines of the gospel, intended for the use of families, Sunday schools, or companies assembled for religious instruction in country villages, 2 vols. by Geo Burder.

Village Dialogues, between Farmer Littleworth, Rev. Mr. Lovegood and others—by Rowland Hill, 2 vols.

The Register of Arts, or a compendious view of some of the most useful modern discoveries and inventions, by Thomas Green Fessenden, author of the Modern Philosopher, or Terrible Tractorations.

Volney's view of the soil and climate of the United States of America

Elements of Mineralogy, by Richard Kerwin, esq. 2 vols.

Godwin's Enquirer

Political Justice, 2 vols.

St. Leon, 2 vols.

Fleetwood, 2 vols.

Edgar Huntley, or memoirs of a Sleep-Walker, 3 vols.

Julier Grenville, or the history of the Human Heart, 2 vols.

Clarkson on Slavery

Goldsmith's Essays, 2 vols.

Beauties

Vicar of Wakefield

Poems

Plowden's British Empire

Shenstone's Essays on Men and Manners.

August 5, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert Cummings late of Pittsburgh deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—the necessity of complying with this request is obvious, and those who neglect it, may expect that prompt measures will be pursued to compel them—those having demands against said estate, are desired to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SARAH CUMMINGS, *Adm'x*

Pittsburgh, August 7, 1811.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living on the Redstone road, 2 miles from Pittsburgh, a dun coloured sorrel HORSE, 6 or 7 years old, 15 hands high, has a small star in his forehead, and a few saddle marks, trots and racks. The owner may have him again by proving property and paying charges.

JACOB DRAKE.

August 5, 1811.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, on the waters of Street's run, on the evening of the 29th of July, an apprentice Girl named POLLY O'BRIEN, between 14 and 15 years old; she had on a linsey petticoat, but it is not known that she took any other cloathing with her. The above reward, without any charges, will be paid if said girl is brought home to the subscriber. *WILLIAM WILLETT.*

August 2, 1811.

FOR SALE.

A MOST valuable and delightfully situated piece of Land on the Monongahela river, in full view and about half a mile from Pittsburgh, nearly opposite to *Mr.* Eichbaum's wire factory, containing 50 acres. For particulars enquire of *Jeremiah Barker, esq. Philip Mowry, esq* or *Mr. Oliver Ormsby.*

Pittsburgh, August 5, 1811.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of the county of Allegheny there will be exposed at Public Sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the second day of September next, the following described property, to wit:—Eleven Acres and Thirty Perches of Land bounded by the Ohio river, lands of Bausmans heirs, West Elliot, Isaac Boon and Michael Rock; also, a Piece of Ground in the Borough of Pittsburgh, being part of Lot No. 157, as marked in the general plan of said Borough, extending on Ferry street 18 feet, and back to Lot No. 158, 35 perches. A plan of which will be exhibited at the time and place of sale. The title is indisputable. To be sold as the property of Patrick May, deceased.

JAMES MAY,
MARY M'QUADE,
late *Mary May*, administrators of Patrick May, deceased.

Pittsburgh, July 25, 1811.

Blank Checks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Letters, said
quence, from
Germany, are in the ha
directed to his care, f
Devereux he'd this cou
to call for them.

PRESLEY N
Pittsburgh, August 6, 1811

MR. WHALE'S
THIRD GRAND BAL
WILL be held at Mr. Sp
HOTEL, on Wednesday Even
the 14th inst. when Master Wh
the Infant Vestris, will Dance a Gr
Passeul and Mademoiselle Parre
favourite Horopipe.

Tickets to be had at the Hotel.

Pittsburgh, August 8, 1811.

PROPOSALS

By PATTERSON & HOPKINS

PITTSBURGH,

For publishing by subscription a
work, entitled,

OBSERVATIONS

ON

"The Two Sons of Oil."

BY WILLIAM FINDLEY, ESQ.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

"*The Two Sons of Oil; or, Faithful Witness for Magistracy and Ministry upon a scriptural basis,*" was written by the Rev. SAMUEL B. WYLIE, Pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Congregation in Philadelphia and published in 1803. In this pamphlet the Reverend author severely censures our American constitutions and laws, because of the free toleration of all religious denominations, which eminently characterizes the American institutions.

The following extracts will place the sentiments of Mr. Wylie in such a light that they cannot be mistaken:

Page 9. "It (civil power) does not, as some modern politicians affirm, originate either in the people, as its foundation, or in the vices consequent upon the fall" (of Adam)—Page 20. "The magistrate has officially, by divine authority, something to do with religion."—Page 28. He ought, by his civil power to remove all external impediments to the true religion and worship of God, whether they be persons or things; as heresy, idolatry, and their abettors."—Page 25. Whatever penalties are specified in the Jewish law, should be duly inflicted" (by the civil magistrate.)—Page 26. "The civil magistrate has a right to convoke synods and councils, to consult and advise how the church is to be purged from corruptions."—Page 23. "He ought to exercise a compulsory and punitive power about things religious. This power extends to all persons within his jurisdiction."

Among reasons for not yielding obedience to the present civil authority in North-America, he says, page 40. "Most, if not all, of the state constitutions, contain POSITIVE IMMORALITY. They give a legal security and establishment to gross heresy, blasphemy and idolatry, under the notion of liberty of conscience."—Page 44. Wject to the government of this try, because its officers are sw support what God Almighty h "We cannot, therefore, sw ance, because we dare no upon pain of perjury, t blood and treasure in supp atry."—Page 47. "We co nation at rebellion against G

THE design of MR. FINDLEY Observations, is to vindicate the acter of the American constitu &c. against these unfounded charg and to prove that our religious liberty far from being immoral and odious, secures to us one of the greatest blessings of civil government—exemption from religious tyranny and persecution.

FROM the interesting nature of the subject, involving an important question respecting civil and ecclesiastical relations; and from the well established public character of the author; the publishers anticipate a liberal support to the first book of their publication in the western country.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will be printed on a new type, in a neat duodecimo volume, containing upwards of 300 pages, on paper of an excellent quality, neatly and substantially bound.

II. Price to subscribers, One Dollar, payable on delivery.

III. Persons assuming responsibility for seven copies, shall receive the eighth gratis,

IV. The usual discount to booksellers, and others who take a large number of copies.

☞ Subscriptions to be returned before the first of November, 1811.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, about the 12th of May last, a bay *MARE*, 3 years old, 14 or 15 hands high, bald face, neither brand or ear mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

DAVID GILMER.

July 19, 1811.

...nt and Family
...DICINES.
...the cure of most diseases to ...e Human Body is liable.
...NLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR
...DYOTT, M. D. Philadelphia.
...ndson of the late Dr. ROBERTSON of Edinburgh

CELEBRATED
STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH
(Price 1 dollar and 50 cents.)

One of the most efficacious Medicines, ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habituated costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysenteries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer bowel complaint in children, &c.

—

Dr. Robertson's
VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,
OR NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE
(Price 1 dollar and 50 cents)

It is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, impurities of the blood, seminal weakness, and various complaints, resulting from dissipated pleasures residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilfull or excessive use of mercury, and diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, barreneess, *etc.*

—

Dr. Robertson's
PATENT
STOMACHIC WINE BITTERS.
(Price One Dollar)

These celebrated and well known Bitters, are composed purely of vegetables and are particularly adapted for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of warm weather when bilious habits experience such total loss of appetite. Also a certain preventive against intermittant fevers, agues, dysentaries, *etc.*

—

Dr. Robertson's
CELEBRATED
GOUT & RHEUMATIC DROPS.
(Price Two Dollars.)

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, gleets, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face, and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, *etc*

—

Dr. Robertson's
INFALLIBLE
Worm Destroying Lozenges,
(Price fifty cents.)

A Medicine highly necessary to be kept in all Families.

—

Dr. Dyott's
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
(Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.)
...the prevention and cure of Bilious ...ignant Fevers.

—

Dr. Dyott's
...nt-Itch Ointment.
...ice 50 cents per box.)
...antness, safety, expedition, ...rtainty, is infinitely superior to ...nedicine, for the cure of that ...eeable and tormenting disorder ...H.

—

Dr. Tissot's
...ted Gout and Rheumatic Drops.
(Price two dollars.)

—

... VEGETABLE BALM OF LIFE.
(Price one dollar.)

—

The Balm of Iberia.
(Price two Dollars.)

Extracted from an Iberian fragrant plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, *etc.*

—

The Restorative Dentrifice.
(Price 50 cents per box)

For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums.

—

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *Seven Hundred Thousand Persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the greatest debility.

Dr. Dyott,

Respectfully solicits the public to observe that owing to the certificates of cures, performed through the efficacy of the above Medicines, having become too numerous for their insertion in a newspaper, he has in consequence thereof published pamphlets, wherein are enrolled, in the most demonstrated and conspicuous manner, the undeniable facts signed by citizens of the first respectability, clergy, and members of the faculty, and are now to be had gratis of him and his respective agents throughout the United States.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE ABOVE
MEDICINES
JUST RECEIVED
And for Sale Wholesale and Retail by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON.
DRUGGISTS, CORNER OF WOOD and THIRD STREETS PITTSBURGH,
Where pamphlets may be had gratis.
TAKE NOTICE,
That each and all of the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside cover with the signature of the sole Proprietor

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Dr. Robertson's
INFALLIBLE
Worm-Destroying Lozenges,
A Medicine highly necessary to be kept in all Families.

Worms which affect the human body are chiefly of three kinds viz *Taenia* or tape worm, the *Teres*, or round and long worm and the *Ascarides*, orround and short worm. There are many kinds of worms found in the human body, but they proceed in a great measure, from similar causes, have nearly the same symptoms, and require the same method of treatment as those already mentioned.

The *Tape worm* is white; very long and full of joints, it is generally bred in the stomach or small intestines. The *round and long worm* is likewise bred in the small intestines, and sometimes in the stomach. The *round and short worm* commonly lodge in the rectum, or what is called the end intestines, and occasion a disagreeable itching about the seat.

The long round worms have been known to perforate the intestines, and get into the cavity of the belly, the effects of the tape worm are nearly the same with those of the long and round, but rather more violent.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of Worms are, paleness of the countenance, at other times, flushing of the face, itching of the nose, and about the seat; starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep; swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times very voracious; looseness; disagreeable breath; a hard swelled belly; great thirst; the urine frothy; and sometimes of a whitish color; griping or cholic pains; an unvoluntary discharge of saliva especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swoonings; cold sweats; palsy; epeleptic fits, *etc.*

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to *Dr. Robertson's Worm Destroying Lozenges*, they are mild in their opperation, and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

The above Lozenges are for Sale by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
DRUGGISTS PITTSBURGH.
TAKE NOTICE,
That each pack of the above genuine Lozenges are signed on the outside cover with the signature of the sole proprietor
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Dr. Dyott's
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
For the Prevention and Cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

The numerous cures performed by the above Pills, have induced the inventor at the solicitation of many respectable citizens who have experienced their beneficial and salutary effects, to make them publickly known for the benefit of mankind in general.

They are principally composed of vegetable gums and roots, in whose balsamic medical qualities, their excellence consists, without the falacious aid of those mineral substances, too often destructive to the animal constitution.

These Pills if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce Yellow Fevers, Bilious-Fevers, Ague and Fever, Cholic, Pains, Flatulencies, Indigestion, Costiveness, Hipochondral and Hysteric complaints, Stranguary, Gravil, Rheumatism and Gout

They are peculiarly serviceable in Female Disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, Debility nor too great excitement, whenever there is a predisposition to a disease arising from marsh effluvia, a too copious use of ardent spirits or a vitiated state of the bile, they are sure to relieve.

They are highly recommended to travellers by sea and land as they may be made use of with the utmost safety, without change of diet or exercise. They will be found peculiarly beneficial in the prevention of disorders incidental to hot climates, they deterge and cleanse vicid humour open obstructions and promote the secretion of good bile, operating as an easay cathartic, as a powerful diuretic and diaphoretic.

The above Pills are for Sale by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
DRUGGISTS.
(Price 25 cents per Box large do. 50 cents.)
TAKE NOTICE.
That each Box of the above Genuine Pills are signed on the outside cover with the signature of the sole proprietor.
T. W. DYOTTT, M. D.

Dr. Dyott's
PATENT ITCH OINTMENT.

For plesantess, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, it is infinely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder THE ITCH.

This disease is most commonly communicated by infection, it generally appears in form of small watery pustles, first about the wrists, or between the fingers, afterwards it affects the arms, legs, &c.—These pustles are attended with an intolerable itching, especially when the patient is warm in bed or sit by the fire, sometimes indeed the skin is covered with large blotches or scabs, and at other times with a white scruff, or scaly eruption, this last is called the Dry Itch, and is the most difficult to cure.

The above ointment is so certain in its operation, that it has never failed in any one instance whatever of effectually curing that disorder though applied to many thousands.

The above Ointment is for Sale by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
DRUGGISTS.
(Price 50 cents per Box.)
TAKE NOTICE.
That each box of the above genuine Ointment is signed on the outside cover with the Signature of thes ole proprietor
T. W. DYOTT, M. D

Pittsburgh
Eagle Foundery.
Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *AIR FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in full operation and ready to execute Orders for Machinery of every description,

Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Salt Kettles of any size, and generally every other kind of Castings.

He has now on hand and daily making *Abbet's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weights, Waggon Boxes all sizes, Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c.*

Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good Metal the public may rely on having their work done in the best possible manner.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

—

ORIGINAL
FAMILY MEDICINES,
Prepared with the greatest care and attention
BY MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.
This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.
A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.
So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.
Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.
For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.
Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.
For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.
Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.
An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.
Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder.
For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.
For the cure of every kind of head-ache

The Indian Vegetable Specific.
For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N. B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

—

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.
Important to the Western Country!
Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 Dollars the faggot for *Crowley.*

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron.

—

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Tract of Land, containing 100 acres, at the mouth of Pine creek, on the Allegheny river, about 4 miles from Pittsburgh. There is on the premises a good dwelling house, a double barn shingled, and other outhouses, a bearing orchard, and an excellent sugar camp. There is also a Ferry that commands considerable business, as the state road from Pittsburgh through Butler to Erie, crosses the Allegheny at this place. Persons wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. July 10, 1811.

—

Thomas Humphreys & Co.
No. 317, Market street,
Philadelphia,

Have for Sale a large and complete assortment of

Queensware, Glass and China.

Orders from Country Merchants put up in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

BEST green Havanna coffee in hogsheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811. 3f

—

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of an order of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed will be sold at the court house in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the 14th day of August next, the following described property, to wit:

All that certain tract of land situate in the county of Allegheny on the Ohio river and the mouth of Montures run, adjoining lands of Robert Vance, James Jones and others, containing 340 acres, whereon Jacob Ferree, William Ferree, Allice Ferree reside, about eight miles from Pittsburgh; of which about one hundred acres are cleared and under fence, and on which are erected two well finished square log houses a still-house, barn and other necessary buildings. The property of Jacob Ferree, deceased, and and to be sold by me

WM. WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1811. 8t

—

The Trustees
Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two-hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet Alley—A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

John Singer & Co.
Have, and constantly keep on hand, a general assortment of
GROCERIES.
Also, a constant supply of
Spanish-Hides,
Curriers' Tools,—Tanners' and Lamp Oil,
Which they offer for sale, on the most reasonable terms, at their Store,
No. 263,
Market, between Sixth and Seventh Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

—

Town Lots for Sale.

THE subscriber having been solicited by a number of Mechanics and others to lay off a TOWN on the south side of the Monongahela opposite to Mr. Eichbaum's factory, he now gives notice, that he has complied with their request; therefore, persons desirous to purchase Lots in said Town will call at his house in Pittsburgh, where they will see the plan, and know the terms of purchase.

The scite for this Town is too well known to require a particular description; suffice it to say, that for elegance of situation and salubrity of air, it is exceeded by none, and the fine springs in its neighborhood and an inexhaustible mine of coal renders it a most eligible spot to carry on manufactures either by steam or otherwise.

NATHANIEL BEDFORD.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

—

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be sold at the Court-House, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 12th day of August next, three lots and one keg, containing a general assortment of medicine—attached as the property of Whertor Rector, at the suit of Robert Spencer, indorsee of W. Rector, to be sold by me.

WM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, July 10,

DONATION LANDS
FOR SALE.

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it, a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Eyes mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from
	191		Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near Mr. Gilkey's
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run pasess through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, and near to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blodell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kittinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, can be floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 256 Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810. JOSEPH MORRISON.

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.